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1. The Mariborski Otok hydro-electric plant, situated 600 meters from the village of Kamnica on the Drava River, is one of the smaller 15,000 KW power plants to be completed by the Republic of Slovenia according to the Five-Year Plan. The Germans began construction on the plant between 1941 and 1945, as a part of the AEW combine (Alpen-Elektrowerke A.G.). After the war the plant was taken over by DES (Drzavne Elektrarne Slovenije), but since 1946 the power plant has come under the jurisdiction of ELZAP (Podjetje za Elektrifikacijo Zapada - Project for Western Electrification), which has its headquarters in Zagreb. ELZAP is responsible for all power plants, overhead power lines, and major electrical installations in Slovenia.
2. The Maribor branch of the Gradis construction firm continued work on the Mariborski Otok plant, which was begun by the Germans according to the Sauffer System. Leading technicians in the operation were Engr. Vladimir PIPAN and Engr. SEVER. Lack of qualified manpower retarded the progress of construction, but in 1947 1,100 workers, including 400 German PW's, were employed in the operation, and the main installations were completed by the spring of 1948.
3. According to an early plan, three turbine units with vertical axles and 110 Kva vertical generators were to have been installed. These are partly completed but are used at minimum capacity, since the original plan has been altered and the units are to be rebuilt. In the turbine rooms there is also an exciter motor, a generator switch (generatorsko ucinkovno stikalo), and protective and alarm devices. When the turbines and generators were mounted in 1947 and 1948, various spare parts were supplied by J. M. Voith, St. Poelten, Austria, which had also supplied the original machinery. Locks for flood-gates were produced by the Factory for Screws and Bridge Construction in Maribor. Some parts for the generators, left by the Germans, were made by AEG-Union in Vienna. The generators were mounted by the state firm Rade Koncar, formerly Jugo Siemens, of Zagreb. The first turbine unit was put into operation in June 1948 and has a potential output of 20,000 Kva. Activation of the other two units has been postponed until the summer of 1949. All three units will have a total output of 60,000 Kva.
4. Plant identification: Numbers of buildings and installations correspond to those on the attached map.

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- No. 1 Reinforced concrete dam with three towers. The dam is 18 meters high.
- No. 2 Single-story, stone office building with a tile roof.
- No. 3 Single-story, stone garage with tile roof.
- No. 4 Tile-roofed switch house, connected with the dam by a tunnel.
- No. 5 Open-air transformers (Prostoizracna naprava).
- No. 6 to 8 Single-story, tile-roofed work shops.
5. The Mariborski Otok plant distributes its current into the Fala power net. (see map). A generated current of 110 Kv is transformed to 85 Kv, before it is fed into the Fala line, but this is a temporary arrangement; a new 110 Kv line has just been completed between Dravograd and Mariborski Otok. Another 110 Kv line between Valenje and Mariborski Otok is planned, but work on the project is being delayed by shortages of insulators and switches. According to the Five-Year Plan, the power plant and all overhead lines should have been finished in the first half of the five-year period, but progress has been thwarted by shortages of supplies which must be obtained abroad.
6. Key Personnel:
- Engr. Anton VORSIC, director; 45 years old; 1.75 m tall; fair complexion. VORSIC was a Christian Socialist before the war, and belonged to the Christian leftist club "Zarja". He was an ardent member of the OF during the war, but is now disillusioned and moderate.
- Technician Bruno PETROVEC, deputy director; 35 years of age, born at Maribor. He is an ardent adherent to the TITO regime, and is presumably a Communist.

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